

NO MORE LEPERS WANTED

Opposition to Plan for National Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today introduced a bill making the leper colony of Hawaii a United States government reservation, and providing that the colony shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Platt of New York, and Representative I. P. Wagner of Pennsylvania will introduce bills this week providing for a commissioner of leprosy and a home for lepers. The intention of the bill is to have the nation in harmony with the suggestions for international action of the Berlin leper conference. The bill provides for a commissioner of leprosy who shall be a physician of ten years' practice and who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. He is to reside in New York or San Francisco. For the erection of buildings for lepers \$50,000 is appropriated. In addition a square mile of the public domain is to be set aside for a colony of the unfortunate. No site is designated, but the apparent intention is to select some place on the Pacific Coast.

There seems but one sentiment with regard to the action of Delegate Wilcox in introducing the bill reported, for the creation on the island of Molokai of a national leper station. The consensus, not only of the interviewees given, but of many more which could not be had for publication, is that it was a most unwise move in that it would reach in the advertisement far and near of Hawaii as the leper station of the country, and this would prevent the coming of great numbers of tourists.

This is not the first time the plan has been broached, for during the short session of last winter Congressman Kahn, of San Francisco, introduced the same bill, but it was too late to have it passed by that Congress. The opinion seems to be that coming from the delegate from these islands it will mean more than from a natural enemy of the Territory. There is no doubt but that the proposal will be fought, and if it is found necessary to create a station it will be argued for some time and far away from this group.

Prince Cupid said that he did not think it would make very much difference, as everywhere, according to his experience, Molokai was spoken of as a leper settlement. The fact is, he said, that there would be no greater advertisement of the fact of the presence of leprosy with the making of the reservation national than there is now.

General J. F. Soper said that he was utterly opposed to the idea, as it would simply give to the world one thought which ever would be connected with Hawaii, that it was a leper station. This would damage the country very much and would be well nigh fatal to the chances of the building up of a great tourist trade. He considered the fact that such a bill was introduced as a great misfortune, and the people should see to it that it never passed.

Edmund Norrie, of the Independent, said: "This has been tried before, and has always failed. It should fail now. It would be ruin to the country to have it spread about that the lepers of a nation were gathered in it. There would be a complete identification of Hawaii with the disease, and people would stay away, for the reason that they would get the idea that there was a perpetual epidemic. We know that the disease is not an epidemic, but the general public does not know this, and will shun the islands so that they may keep as far apart as they can. It would be a disaster should such a bill become law."

Hon. J. A. McCandless said that he never before had thought there were two opinions as to the necessity for the keeping of the lepers of this Territory apart from those of other lands, and in a safe and comfortable place. He said the people now at the settlement undoubtedly were carefully attended, well cared for and fed as well as they might be. It was the duty of the people of the Territory to protect its unfortunate wards and to make all provision for them without regard to the simple question of expense. In his opinion there would be great damage done to the Territory should it become a matter of common notoriety that this dumping ground of the lepers of a nation was upon one of the islands of the group.

Andrew Brown, superintendent of the water department, said: There should never be such a bill introduced. The Territory cannot afford to have it known through the world that this has been made the dump for all lepers of the Union. There are many who would come from the East and Middle West and the South, as well as from the Pacific Coast States. This would spread the reputation of the islands as a hotbed of leprosy, and we would lose everything. The plan is one which should not have been recognized by any Hawaiian. Leprosy is declining here, and we should see that no new blood comes to build it up.

Mr. William Cornwell said that he thought there might be action despite adverse opinions of the part of Hawaiians, but he thought the subject was one which should not have been mentioned by any Hawaiian.

From those who have to do with the care of lepers in Hawaii the opposition to the establishment of a national reservation at Molokai as proposed by Delegate Wilcox, is even more bitter than by laymen who have had little intimate acquaintance with the disease, and look upon the matter only from a commercial standpoint. The Hawaiians are also against the wild scheme of Wilcox, and are beginning to wonder what their delegate intends to do in Washington.

Those members of the Board of Health who were willing to discuss the matter at all, were much opposed to any national interference with a clearly Territorial affair, and every member of

the board who was questioned yesterday took a stand in opposition to the legislation proposed by Wilcox.

Superintendent Reynolds, who is in charge of the Molokai settlement and who has been more or less intimately connected with the care of leprosy for twenty years, characterized the bill as an outrage.

"It's abominable," he said yesterday. "What does he mean, anyway, by such a measure. It would simply make the Hawaiian Islands a dumping ground for lepers from everywhere. As it is now Hawaii has a bad enough name because of the settlement, but this would make it ten times worse. Even in Honolulu the people believe that the whole island of Molokai is given over to the lepers, when in truth they have but a very small portion. It would be the same way if this bill passes with the people in the United States; they would think that the entire island group is given over to lepers. Our people now are so contented over there as it is possible to be under the circumstances, and to bring a lot of lepers of other nationalities here would cause lots of trouble, and disturbance. For that matter from reports I have heard I believe some of the States have just as many lepers as we have. There are less than a thousand now, and some of the States are said to have that many. A tract should be set apart in each State for their segregation, and Hawaii not made the dumping ground for all the States."

"For the past five years, even before annexation, there was an attempt to make this a national leper settlement, but it has always been bitterly opposed and now that the disease is decreasing it would be manifestly unfair to make Hawaii the receiving station for the United States."

Dr. W. L. Moore of the Board of Health did not believe that Delegate Wilcox could have been in earnest when he introduced such a bill, or else that he had been imposed upon in some way.

"The very idea is absurd," said the doctor yesterday. "Wilcox surely was not aware of the probable result when he introduced such a bill. Making Molokai a national reservation would give the Territory a black eye from which it could never recover. It would certainly keep away all tourists or wealthy people, who might want to make their residence in the islands. People in the States have a misconception of the islands, as it is, but this would be the very worst thing that could happen. I believe the physicians or business men should take some steps to counteract the influence of Wilcox's bill. The commercial organizations do not understand the peculiar conditions surrounding the disease in Hawaii. I am strongly opposed to any such bill as the one introduced by Delegate Wilcox, and hope that it gets no further than the introduction."

Dr. Cooper of the Board of Health did not wish to express any opinion, nor did Executive Officer Pratt, though neither were in favor of the bill.

E. A. Mott-Smith, member of the Board of Health, was strenuously opposed to the United States making a national leper settlement of Molokai.

"Until I see a copy of Wilcox's bill," said he, "I cannot very well express a detailed opinion. To any movement that looks to sending lepers here from the United States I am opposed. The settlement is a local affair; the care of lepers began with the monarchy, and continued through the provisional government and republic. Their conditions and needs have been carefully studied through all these years, and now the care of lepers has been developed to its highest point. The people of the Territory are willing to take care of their own; the population at Molokai now is almost exclusively Hawaiian, and the introduction of a foreign element into the settlement could not but create dissatisfaction and cause endless trouble."

"The exchange of the expense of caring for our unfortunate lepers from all over the United States and its accompanying troubles, will not be a benefit to the Territory. Hawaii is willing to take care of its own. It always has been, and there is no reason why it cannot do so in the future. The introduction of a foreign element to share the privileges of the Hawaiians cannot but cause discontent. Communities in the United States afflicted with leprosy would no doubt be glad to foster them upon Hawaii, if a national settlement were established here, for it is everywhere looked upon as a loathsome disease."

"For another thing, there is a limit to the accommodations at Molokai. The settlement there has many natural advantages, which makes it not a prison, like so many others, but simply a place of segregation. Not a great many lepers could be cared for there, even if the settlement were placed under national supervision. The settlement occupies only the peninsula, which is shut off by the mountains on one side and the sea on the other, and the space is limited, as the present area cannot be extended."

"I should think that Delegate Wilcox was enough acquainted with conditions here not to introduce such a bill."

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I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, contracted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Moore, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

OLAA'S BIG SUGAR MILL HAS COMMENCED GRINDING CANE



F. B. McStocker, Manager of Olaa Plantation.

HILO, Dec. 26.—Olaa mill is grinding

Last week the machinery was tried and it worked beautifully. Manager McStocker decided at once that there should be no delay in putting the mill to actual use. At ten miles on the Volcano road one field, No. 6, was ready for cutting, another one, nearer the mill, was also ready and delay meant deterioration to the cane. Instructions were therefore given on Saturday to put laborers to cutting; mill hands were brought to their posts at the big grey structure and instructed as to their duties; fires were started under the seven boilers long before daylight on Monday, and before seven o'clock the big fly wheel of the 400-horse-power Corliss engine revolved and the machinery responded with each movement.

At 7:30 Engineer Scott "whisked for cane." In each department of the mill, from the sugar floor to the bookout, men were overlooking the working parts that there should be no hitch in the work once the cane started through the rollers. On the concrete sugar floor, where thirty thousand tons of sugar—nearly a half million bags—will be packed for shipment before the mill closes down for the season, men were busy mopping out and ridding it of the rubbish that had collected there. Engineer Scott was here, there and everywhere, but as cool and calm as though putting into commission the second largest mill in the territory was an every-day occurrence. Manager McStocker was on hand with an eye on the flume through which the cane was to be floated from field to mill.

It was estimated that twenty-five minutes would be required for the cut cane to reach the mill after leaving the upper field. The second whistle was blown at 8:15 a. m., and at exactly 8:40 the first sticks passed down the chute, up through the rollers and so on through the various pans, etc., until it became No. 1 sugar. The fact was demonstrated that sugar cane would grow in Olaa and that sufficient water could be conserved and flumed so that it would carry the cane on long distances. This in spite of the opinion of men longer in the district than either Mr. McStocker or Superintendent Macrae. There was no lack of water, and only once did the flume choke up and then but a few yards from the mill, and the jam was so slight that the cane was delayed less than thirty seconds.

In the fields where the cane was being cut, as in the mill where it was being ground, everything showed life, and yet there was absolutely no clashing; the laborers worked as soldiers drill and there was no idleness. J. C. Clay, the general bookkeeper, was on hand supervising the scales and putting the weighers in line to do their work in a systematic manner.

Olaa mill is one of the largest in the Territory, having a capacity of 15

Hilo Railroad's New Coach.

By courtesy of Superintendent Lambert, a party of six, with a Herald representative, took a trial spin up the road Tuesday afternoon in the new first-class sixty-foot coach "Hilo." This is not only the first coach of this class for the railroad, but the first one constructed for any road in the Territory. The car is of unusual length for roads in this country, and is beautiful finished. The exterior is painted a rich amber brown, or what is known among railroad men as the "Pullman color," with gold trimmings. The interior is entirely of hard wood, the ceiling being of quarter-sawn oak with delicate tinted ornamentation. The interior woodwork on the sides is polished oak. The car is partitioned off in the center, one-half being fitted with easy chairs and the floor covered with heavy green body Brussels carpet. A portiere is used as a partition. The window shades are a novelty, being made so that they will "stay where put." The car is very highly finished, the outside having had twenty coats of paint and varnish. The trucks are of the Pullman stamp, and are easy riding. The car was built in the shop of the Hilo railroad company, and is a model of luxury. It is attached to regular trains to Olaa, an additional charge of ten cents being made for a chair. The holders of first-class tickets use the other half of the car without extra cost.—Herald.

Waialua Off Reef.

News came on the Mauna Loa yesterday that the palat schooner Waialua which went ashore at Kaanapali had been gotten safely off the reef by the tug Leslie Baldwin. It appears that the schooner left Kaanapali on Tuesday afternoon. She met with rough weather, and Captain Johnson concluding to seek shelter, headed for Kaanapali, getting there that night. The wind shifted from northeast to the west-

ward, and the Waialua hit the reef and stayed there until the Leslie Baldwin pulled her off the next day. The officers of the Mauna Loa say that the Waialua was not at Kaanapali when they passed there, and it is therefore likely that she has gone on to the leper settlement with the palat. The damage to the Waialua was very slight. On the morning on which the Waialua got off the reef Captain Gardner succeeded in getting the schooner, and took the schooner to Kahului. The latter states that he resigned because the agents of the schooner told him to make the trip from Kahului and return in a week. This he claims the Waialua cannot do.

A series of flumes over the company's lands enables the company to bring the cane from any of the fields to the mill by water. It is the intention of Manager McStocker, however, to establish a complete system of railways, so that in the event of a breakdown in the flume cane may be transported to the mill from any part of the 20,000 acres of land.

The most important machinery for sugar making was obtained by the company, and through the ability of Engineer Scott and his associate, Mr. Bell, it has been set up so there was not a hitch in the working on Monday. The Krauswald crusher is driven by an independent Corliss engine, and the twelve 40 by 24 centrifugal rollers are driven by the Rawlins engine. In the boiler room is an automatic feeder with seven connections, one for each fire. The train is carried up an incline passing into the automatic feeder, by which, with the assistance of two men, the fires are attended.

The bagging room is on the naked side of the building and has a cement floor, a feature which some experienced sugar mill men object to on the score of roughness and danger to bags in dragging them across. This room has openings into a covered way, through which a spur of the Hilo Railway Company's tracks run. This is a great convenience, for it enables the company to ship its product without extra handling. The mill yard covers nearly two acres, and will soon be covered with railway tracks. It is estimated by Manager McStocker that it will require six months for milling the first crop. In addition to the cane of the Olaa Company the mill will grind 500 acres of cane from the Puna Sugar Company.—Hilo Tribune.

Cost of Siberian Railroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says reticence is shown by the Russian official publications in regard to the actual cost of the Trans-Siberian railway. According to the Odessa Novosti, the line, when it was begun ten years ago, was estimated to cost \$150,250,000, but the difference, estimated and actual, up to a year ago was over \$20,000,000. Before the line can possibly be put in working order, says the correspondent, there is reason to believe that the total cost will be over one billion roubles, \$155,000,000.

It is reported that at the meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, to be held on January 22, a million dollar bond issue will be asked. It is proposed to use about \$400,000 of the issue for building a new ditch about ten or twelve miles long for the purpose of bringing water to the plantation from Makaweli stream. The water is at present supplied from Hanapepe stream.

NOT UNIT AGAINST CHINESE

Home Rulers Not Together on Exclusion.

HOME RULERS discussed Chinese exclusion last evening, taking much time and engendering more warm feeling. There were many speeches, some hot air, and finally, when the tension became so strong that the name of Delegate Wilcox was being used rather too freely to please Mrs. Wilcox, she rose, and in accents which showed some degree of warmth, defended her absent spouse to such effect that the subject was dropped.

The discussion came up over the receipt of the acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions adopted at the Drilled meeting in farewell of Wilcox, which declared in favor of the exclusion of Chinese. The question which arose was whether or not the resolution was in reality a Home Rule production, or whether it was not from an outsider, foisted upon the meeting and thus committing the party to the declarations. Prince Cupid threw the bomb, and earnestly wanted to find the man who had written the resolution.

The prince declared that he did not believe that there was any unanimity in the opposition of the Home Rulers to exclusion. He declared that he was not an exclusionist, but that he favored restriction. He said he was in favor of everything that would be of benefit to the industries of the islands. In his opinion there could be brought here a number of Chinese who could be imported only for field work, and who could be deported as soon as they showed an inclination to get into other lines, such as would make them competitors with any white man or Hawaiian.

Several speakers went into the matter, citing the present competition of the Orientals with the natives as sailors, as fishermen and as longshoremen, and the final touch was given to the matter when John Emmeluth in a long speech declared against the Orientals, and said that Wilcox was in favor of the resolution as passed. This aroused Mrs. Wilcox, and she replied vigorously, saying that the delegate was always in favor of restriction of the immigration of the Orientals. This closed the incident.

Early in the meeting the committee which has in hand the preparation for the mass meeting on Saturday evening of next week, reported progress. The committee's report was received and the preparations will proceed along the lines which have been established for the gathering. Invitations have been sent out to all the judges of the local courts, to the Territorial and United States officials, and to many prominent men of all shades of political faith, asking them to be present and address the meeting. As yet no acceptances have been received. The same invitation went to every member of the Legislature. In addition there will be a special form of invitation to be presented sent to the prominent men of the city, so as to insure a gathering of size and importance.

The committee which has the meeting in charge is now engaged in getting ready for it a series of resolutions which will simply give expression to the sentiments of the letter of invitation. This, it is intended, will do away with any radical utterances. The resolutions will be considered and final preparations made for the meeting at a gathering of the central committee of the party, which is to be held at the office of Prince Cupid Monday evening.

There was some discussion of the vacancies in the executive committee which have occurred recently. There are two in number, and to fill the places there were five names mentioned. No election was held, but the matter will be concluded at the next meeting. Those nominated were John Holt, John Wise, Morris Keohokale, Bipkane and George Markham.

There was no discussion either of the Wilcox leper bill or the turn down of Cayples.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 20.—S. Kekumu to Manula, apana 3 and portion of R. P. 1732, Kul. 8021, Kihohola, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration, \$20.

Luhewa to Helen Keoki, interest in R. P. 2887, Kul. 2745, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration, \$100.

Oahu Railway and Land Company to Oliver Johnson, lot 7, block 1, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,600.

A. L. C. Atkinson to C. C. Montague Jr., apana 1 and 2 of R. P. 715, Kul. 1433, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$400.

Frank H. Foster and wife to Johanna G. Marshall, lot 31, Pawa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,800.

December 21.—Maria P. Dias and husband to Mrs. Marie Baptista, lot 8, map 40, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$200.

Jose de Souza and wife to Manoel Borges, 8 acres in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$245.

Mrs. Kapeka to Mrs. Mele et al., portion of R. P. 4816, Kul. 16781, Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

N. Lucy Kamau and husband to Jose S. Canario, piece of land, Front and Ponahawai streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$300.

The Wilder Steamship Company has just issued a very interesting little hand-book dealing with the islands of the group. It is nicely illustrated. The form is that of the standard railway and steamship folder.

The Fearless will tow the bary Olympe to Kaanapali this morning to complete her cargo of sugar, and get away from Maui ports before the first of the year. This is done to save the cargo from taxation under the Hawaiian law.

W. W. Clark has purchased in Vienna Gottfried Preyer's collection of pictures for \$60,000.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
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